

The Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA,  
MONDAY EVENING, September 4.

Neither intelligence by the ship Cumberland, captain Scott, in 40 days from Hull.

PARIS, July 8.

The rumours which have been so industriously circulated, relative to the resumption of hostilities in Italy, may be reduced to this: in consequence of the preliminary articles of peace, the French army evacuated several of the Italian states, which the Austrians progressively entered. In several places, however, the inhabitants, enraged at the visit of the latter, took up arms, and made several discharges of musketry to oppose their entrance. Their resistance did not last long. Thus, in spite of the jobbers and fabricators of news, the war is not yet recommenced.

Lyons has not been declared in a state of siege, as has been reported, but the directory has charged the commandant of that city to take such measures as the circumstances may require.

July 9.

The day before yesterday, at half past six in the evening, a fire broke out in the church of the Celestins in this city; it burned till midnight, and entirely consumed the building. This church had for some years been converted into a large manufactory for the casting of balls, and for the construction of gun carriages. The engines succeeded in cutting off all communication with the neighbouring houses. The fire is supposed to have been the effect of party malice—the work of the royalists and anarchists. One of the spectators was of a different opinion:—"it is not owing," said he, "to the imprudence of the workmen, as has been supposed, Divine Providence has lighted up this fire; Heaven, wearied with our victories and the calamities of the world, has destroyed, in our arsenals, those new instruments of carnage which we still fabricate with one hand, while we hold out the olive branch with the other."

The Valteline, according to the last letters from that place, is declared free and independent.

Letters from Ulm, of the 20th ult. state that the Austrian troops are on the point of immediately forming three camps; one of them in the environs of that city, another near Hailbron, in Suabia, and a third in Franconia, in Wurtzburg and Schweinfurt; that the number of prisoners employed in the works of the fortifications of the city of Ulm, increase daily, and they amounted, at the date of the letter, to 6000. Fresh orders were every day received from Vienna to hasten the works. If the cabinet of Vienna were in expectation of an immediate rupture, it could not employ more energy in its defence. And how does it happen that the French government, with so much reason to mistrust others, continues in the most perfect security? [L'Echo.]

July 10.

Considerable alarm was excited on the exchange on the 8th inst., by the bankruptcy of a merchant named Follope, who has failed for 11 millions of livres. Other bankruptcies were expected to follow. The minister of marine and of colonies, to the president of the executive directory.

Citizen president,

I hasten to inform you that a division of the naval armament of Toulon, consisting of 2 ships of 80 guns, four ships of 74 guns, and several frigates, under the command of rear admiral Brueys, set sail on the 28th ult. Every thing on the part of the officers and crews promises that the expedition will be successful.

I have also to inform you that an 80 gun ship has been launched from the dock yard of the port of Toulon.

Health and respect, TRUGGIER.

We are ignorant what is the object of the expedition. May it not furnish new matter for triumph to our enemies, and for disgrace to a minister who has never yet been able to triumph over any thing but public opinion. [L'Echoir.]

General Hedonville will be followed to St. Domingo by Watrin, general of brigade, Klinger and Becker, adjutants general, and D'Anzy, commander of battalion, whom the directory places under his command.

General Scherer, who had been nominated to replace Willot, at Marseilles, will resume his place of inspector general of cavalry of the army of the Sambre and Meuse. Letters from Vienna, of the 28th ultimo, mention that several troops passed through that city on their way to the army of the Rhine. The emperor had written a letter with his own hand, to the council of war, recommending to them to take care that their army received the necessary reinforcements, and whatever it might stand in need of in every possible case.

VIENNA, June 22.

The insurrection in Poland begins to wear a somewhat serious aspect. A very extraordinary quantity of stores and ammunition of every kind continues to be sent to the army of Italy. General Laudon's corps has just left the Tyrol to penetrate into Italy.

ALTONA, July 4.

A few days ago, very important dispatches from the duke of Brunswick, who has the chief command of the troops that guard the line of demarcation, arrived at Cruhaven, and were immediately forwarded to England. They are said to relate to the plan of the French and Dutch, to attack the electorate of Hanover. Among the troops under the duke's command great movements take place, and some corps have actually advanced nearer the Dutch frontiers. On the other hand, the French concentrate a powerful force on the Lower Rhine, and are ready to act on the first notice.

HAGUE, June 27.

Most of the Batavian troops destined for the Batavian expedition, have now reached the Heider and Texel, where, tomorrow morning, a beginning will be made

to embark them on board the transports which are ready for sea. Gen. Daendels has not yet returned from Zwoll, whither he is gone to enquire into the circumstances which have induced the troops quartered in that town, to oppose their intended embarkation; two companies of the troops at Delft have likewise refused to go on board the transports.

"The provincial administration of Holland has published a reply to the letter of the convention, wherein the province of Holland was threatened with military execution, in case the arrears of contribution were not immediately discharged by that province."

LONDON, July 10.

Paris journals of the 4th and 5th inst. are somewhat interesting. Tranquility at present prevails in the French capital. The two councils are chiefly occupied with the priests, the houses belonging to their devout livings, the national estates, public worship, and the emigrants.—But though Paris be tranquil, some of the southern departments it seems are a prey to disorders of the most dreadful kind.

Saturday morning, Mr. Brooks, the messenger, arrived with dispatches from Lord Malmesbury at Lille. His lordship was received in that city with the most flattering marks of approbation.

One of the Paris journals, speaking of the negotiation, says, "The British cabinet has had the courage to send back lord Malmesbury to treat with the republic—Lord Malmesbury has had the courage to accept this mission—and the directory, esteemed, respected, and feared throughout Europe, has had the courage, owing to its love of peace, not to treat with the contempt it merits, this want of respect on the part of an enemy who fees for peace, who is in want of it, but who demands it with insolence."

July 11.

Saturday, captain Paget, of the navy, arrived at the admiralty office with dispatches from the earl of St. Vincent, containing an account of several captures made by the English. The officer also brought advice, that the Raven brig, commanded by capt. James, had taken a Spanish galloon worth 300,000.

Last week immense quantities of stores were shipped for the Cape of Good Hope. A ship of 800 tons was freighted with coals and flour: the prime cost of the coals here was 1000l. and the expense of carrying them to the Cape will be 600l. more. The reason of sending flour is, that though there is plenty of wheat, there are not mills enough in the country to grind it for the increased establishment of the military and others.

A petition has been presented to the Batavian convention, by a number of persons concerned in the trade and maritime affairs of that republic, requesting that, in the approaching negotiations, England may be made to indemnify the Batavian citizens for the loss they sustained by the detention of the Dutch ships, and other acts of hostility, which amounts to above 120 millions of florins.

Meetings of the merchants have been held in the consulates of the different ports of Spain, where propositions were made on the part of the administrators, that the merchants, in consequence of the flagrant state of commerce, which rendered their capitals in a manner useless, should subscribe to a large loan to the king, and should take for security and payment, licences for shipping goods to America, whenever commerce again opened. The merchants of Cadiz subscribed very largely; but in other ports very little money was obtained.

A private letter received yesterday by the Hamburg mails, contains the following particulars respecting the situation of the Marquis la Fayette at Olmutz, and is extracted from an official report of the governor of that fortress:—"La Fayette and his family occupy the ground floor of the house which looks into the fields, and where they occupy three different apartments. Every one of their servants has a room to himself. Their apartments, raised above the fortifications, enjoy the purest air, and have large windows 13 feet high. They are fitted up according to the choice of their occupiers, and furnished in the most decent manner. La Fayette and his family get what breakfast they choose; five dishes and a dessert at dinner; two dishes at supper; Hungarian wine, &c. All the clothes and linen the Marquis demands, he is furnished with, without the least objection. The apartments are cleaned and aired with the utmost care. They are attended by their own servants, enjoy a good state of health, receive all the books they desire, and are allowed to correspond with their friends and relations."

A letter from Lisbon of the 15th ult. announces the safe arrival of the prince of Waldeck, commander in chief of the Portuguese army. In consequence of this arrival, general Stuart is coming home.

July 13.

By a letter from the Hague, we learn, that General Hoche, Commander in Chief of the army of the Sambre and the Meuse, has been there, and after having held several conferences with the Members of the Batavian Government, and the Commander in Chief of the intended expedition, left that city, either on his return to the army, or as some suppose, on his way to Paris.

The preparations for that expedition are continued with the utmost activity and vigour. The committee of marine directs the naval armament, which consists of 17 sail of the line, namely, 4 of 74 guns, 6 of 68, 3 of 60, and 4 of 54, besides several frigates and brigs. The ships are to be victualled for 4 months. The committee of Union, superintends the embarkation of the land troops, composed of 20 battalions of Batavian Infantry; and the committee for foreign affairs conducts the execution of the

expedition, which is said to be combined with another, to be executed by a French flotilla, fitted out at Dunkirk, to render the former more successful.

General Daendels commands the land troops, and Admiral Winter the fleet.—They are intimate friends, and have both served in the French army.

We are informed by a letter from Copenhagen of the 1st inst. that on the 30th ult. three Russian ships of the line, two frigates and one brig, commanded by rear admiral Maderoos, arrived there from England, on their passage home.

We are glad to observe that the bill introduced into Parliament Tuesday by Lord Grenville, for enabling his Majesty to convene Parliament at a notice of 14 instead of 40 days, is likely to meet the general sense of the country. The regulation can be attended with little or no inconvenience, as it can rarely happen that a member of Parliament shall not be informed of the circumstance of the meeting at even the most distant parts of the country within the limited time, so as to be able to give his attendance on the first day of the session; the advantages resulting from the bill are obvious, especially in critical times like the present, where the collective wisdom of Parliament may from a change of circumstances become highly necessary to be taken in the discussion of the general state of public affairs. The bill does not, in other respects, appear to us to be any indication of the opinion of his Majesty's ministers on the probable success or failure of the present negotiation. It is act of wise regulation, and as such we have no doubt it will pass unanimously in both houses of Parliament.

As a proof of the diminution in the general sale of Newspapers since the last impolitic tax laid on them, we have to observe in one instance, that the number of newspapers sent through the General Post Office on Monday the 3d inst. was 24,700, and on Monday last, only 16,800—a falling off of nearly one third.

From the North Carolina Journal.

HEYDAY! Mr. Printer, bad times are come about—bad to us poor voters, that we must not eat roast pigs, lamb and chicken pies—That a man has not a right to do as he pleases. Fy! upon it, Mr. Printer, this will never do.—A'nt we in a land of liberty? A'nt we a free people? What did we take Cornwallis's army for—or obtain our independence—but that we should have barbecues, with plenty of grog, without money and without price, whenever Mr. R. and Mr. S. should offer for members of the assembly? And I would be glad to know, Mr. Printer, what other good our assemblymen do us?—A'nt they well able to afford it? Don't they vote their own way, and give themselves 25s. a day, besides their travelling expences? Ought we not therefore to have a share? It is true, our sheriffs, on opening the poll, reads a terrible oath, he says they must take before they are admitted to their seats, about giving away any gifts gratuity or reward, either directly or indirectly—but that is their own look out and no concern of ours—we follow the good old apothecary's advice—"eating [and drinking] whatever is set before us, asking no question for conscience sake."—Yes! Mr. R. and Mr. S. are clever generous fellows, and I will vote for them all my life, if I can get barbecues, and have plenty of grog, without money and without price—that's the fun of it, Mr. Printer—for who could ask it on easier terms than for a silly vote, which we must give to somebody, and it is little matter to us to whom.—But I fear bad times are now coming on—bad, indeed, for they would wish to prevent our candidates from showing their generosity—mixing with the common people, levelling all distinctions, and exercising the true inequality of the rights of man—Curse on their aristocratical sentiments I say.—For my part, however, I am determined, let them say what they will, to vote for Mr. R. as long as he offers, and gives roast pig and brandy without money and without price.

Thus is observable the decline of virtue and independence in our country, from whence the most dreadful consequences must ensue. In many counties we find men, without character and without parts, infamous in their attempts, giving barbecues and a little knavish cheer, thereby deluding the ignorant, and cajoling them out of the best privilege of freemen. Hence we too often see the same mean spirit of despoiling prevailing in the Legislature, whereby the dignity and honor of the state is too frequently prostituted to the greatest sycophants and time servers, and persons without talents, virtue, or respectability, elected to the highest offices.—Nor many years past it may be remembered that the legislature was composed of many men of the first talents and information, and possessed of true republican virtues—but now, alas! the business of electioneering has become so base in its nature, that those characters are generally excluded, either for the want of knavery or a degenerate mind. What may we not expect from a situation like this—where sycophancy is too commonly the ladder of promotion?—How often do we see men selling their liberty of choice for the lowest of all prices, a drink of grog? Worse than the patriarch of old, who sold his birthright for a mess of pottage, may we not expect soon to become bondmen and servants to fools and knaves—worse masters than even Pharaoh!—O tempora! O mores!

DEDHAM, (Mass.) August 29.

Italy, formerly the mistress of the then civilized world, has been overthrown and completely reduced to subjection, since June 1796. The efforts of her own inhabitants for her defence have been almost nothing. It was Austria, that fought against the invaders, and delayed the conquest for a few months. In a military view, the event crowns the French with glory, and fills the world with admiration. But such an event deserves more thought and enquiry, than the first wonder of the news will suggest. How happens it, that Italy, which falls now like a child without resistance, once was a giant? It is because antiently the Roman discipline gave them the strength of giants, and their enthusiasm spread among the nations the dread of them as devils. It

is because Rome divided by her arts those, whom she afterwards assailed by her arms, and by joining one state against another, or setting up party against party, within the same state, she made her enemies in effect conquer themselves—and at length under the name of allies, she brought them all under her own yoke.

Much national instruction results from these events.

Italy has neglected military discipline for some ages. Germany, it is ascertained, has at least three foldiers to her one.

This kind of weakness has been augmented by another. The face of the map of Italy is all bespattered and blurred with the names of petty principalities and Republics. The number of the people in Italy is not probably less than it was, when Rome trod upon the neck of all nations. Her divisions have made her weak. Had her force been concentrated into one state and directed by one authority, no invader could have conquered her.

Let Americans notice the precious value to a state of the following things:—1st.—Some military knowledge and discipline.

2d. Union among themselves under one head for at least every national object.

3d. That of old as well as of late, the way to conquer a people and benumb their courage and patriotism, was to sow divisions. 4th. It may be proper to notice, though it is rather foreign to the design of these observations, that the name of Republic has not saved Genoa or Venice, that a neutrality, which we know fear and weakness guaranteed, has not preserved the former from exactions—nor the latter from revolution pillage and subjugation.

And lastly, that the only safety for nations lies, not in turning quakers, and proclaiming peace with all, nor in the false pretensions of love and friendship for other nations, but in having at all times an adequate force, and in showing the spirit, that in the last extremity would use it.

By this day's Mail.

NEW-YORK, September 2.

Some intelligence has finally been received from Capt. Raymond of the schooner Nymph, of this port, who sailed from Lencava five months ago. She was taken by the Spanish privateer schooner Joseph, Captain Francis Sanchez, of two 18 pounders, and carried into a bay port on the island of Cuba, Navietta, where her crew turned traitors for a small bribe from the captain of the privateer, and swore the vessel was from New-Providence. Capt. R. however writes, that though the vessel had been robbed greatly, he had by letter represented the circumstance to government at the Havana, and hoped to get the vessel clear, as he was now treated with polite attention and had an interpreter.

A ship from Philadelphia, bound to Bourdeaux, last evening came within the narrows, having been chased and brought to by a French privateer. We are informed that a shot from the privateer took off a breast and an arm of a French lady on board the ship. A surgeon was this morning sent for to dress the wounds of the unfortunate sufferer.

BOSTON, August 30.

TRIBUTE OF RESPECT.

At a meeting of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, Aug. 23d, 1797.—The senior counsellor presiding:

Voted, That a committee be appointed to present an address to the PRESIDENT of the United States in the name of the Academy.

Voted, That the Hon. Judge Lowell, the Rev. Dr. Thatcher, and Dr. John Warren, be a committee for the above mentioned purpose.

In pursuance of the foregoing votes, the following ADDRESS was presented.

To JOHN ADAMS, L. L. D. President of the United States of America.

SIR,

THE American Academy of Arts and Sciences, founded when their country was struggling for Freedom and Independence, which your exertions have so greatly tended to establish, alk leave to offer you their congratulations on your election to the office of first magistrate, in a nation where the rights of men are respected and truly supported. They are led to pay this tribute to your virtue and merit, because you have for several years presided over their institution with honor to yourself, and advantage to them.

Their pursuits are literary. They wish to add to the knowledge which their country already possesses, and to use their correspondence with foreigners, engaged in the same pursuits, so as to answer this valuable purpose.

They cannot, however, be indifferent to the peace and happiness of the land in which they live, nor to the preservation of those invaluable constitutions of government, which distinguish it from all other nations. They know that these constitutions will not answer the important purposes for which they were formed, unless they are well administered. With pleasure they find their President, whom they have so long known, and so highly esteemed, called by the free suffrages of his fellow-citizens to the arduous task of guiding the councils, preserving the honor, and supporting the prosperity of the United States; in succession to the man whose distinguished integrity, and disinterested patriotism, his fellow-citizens have so universally attested. Their aid in accomplishing these desirable purposes, cannot be greatly effective—but you may be assured that their influence will always be exerted to promote the measures of a government founded on the basis of true liberty, and administered with wisdom and firmness. They feel high satisfaction when they find their virtues marked on the measures which you have hitherto adopted; and they ardently pray that the infinite source of light, and of power, may always direct you, and strow with success